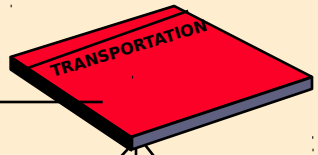
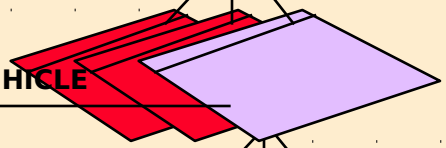
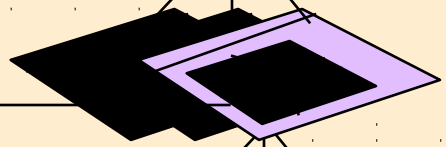
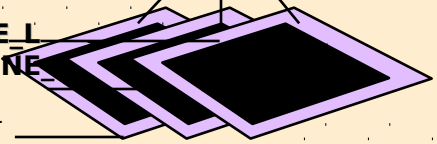
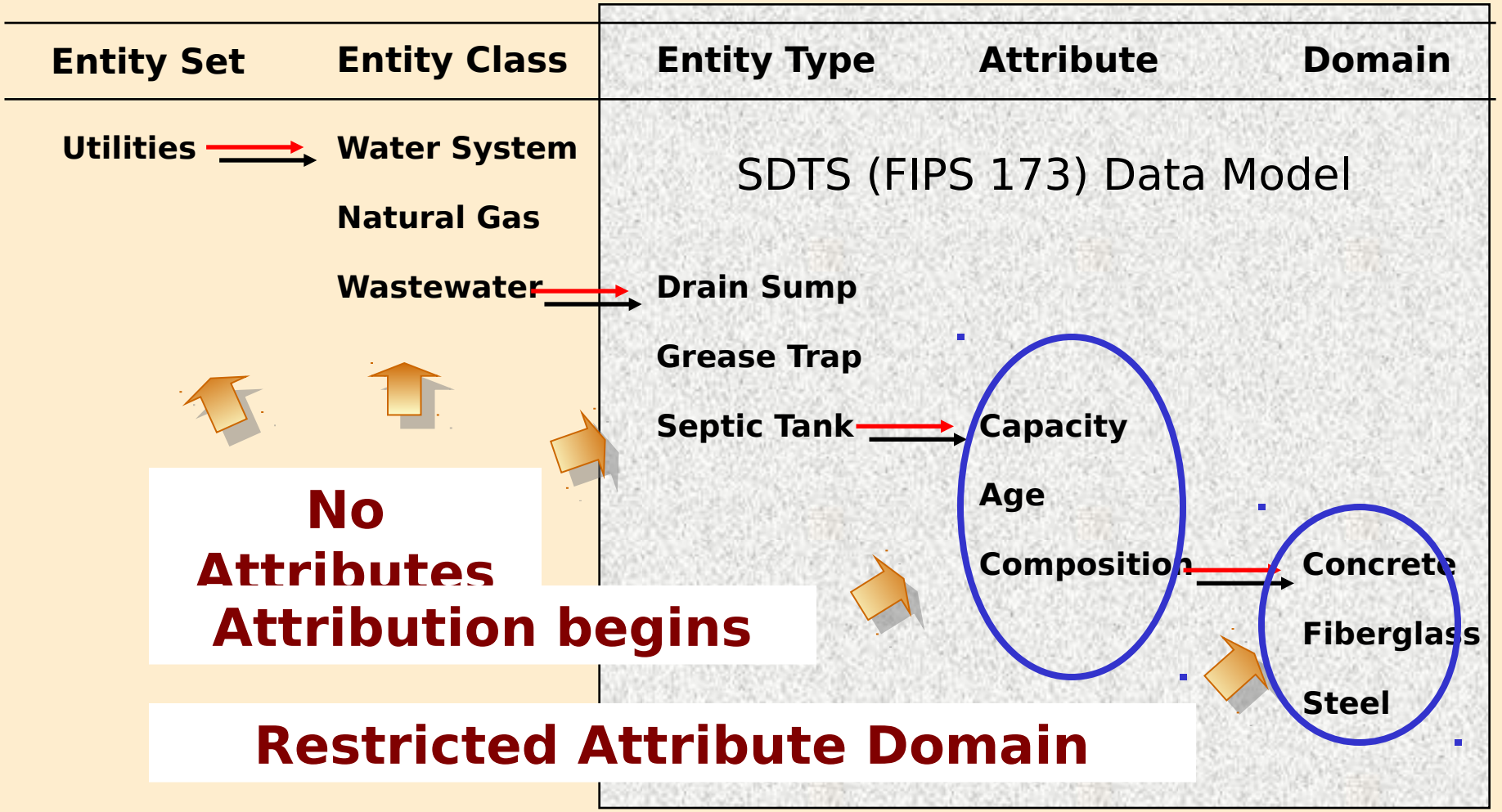
UML
Object Modeling

Data Model Terminology

DATA HIERARCHY	EXAMPLE DATA	GIS		CADD AM/FM	
		MGE	ARC/INFO	MicroStation	AutoCAD
ENTITY SET	TRANSPORTATION 	PROJECT LEVEL	PROJECT LEVEL	PROJECT LEVEL	PROJECT LEVEL
ENTITY CLASS	TRANSPORTATION_VEHICLE 	CATEGORY AND DESIGN FILE	WORKSPACE	DESIGN FILE	DRAWING FILE
ENTITY TYPE	ROAD CENTERLINE 	GROUP BY FEATURES	COVERAGE FILE	GROUP BY LEVEL	GROUP BY LAYER
ENTITY	PRIMARY_ROAD_CENTERLINE_L SECONDARY_ROAD_CENTERLINE_L TERTIARY_ROAD_CENTERLINE_L 	FEATURE	SELECT BY ATTRIBUTE	LEVEL	LAYER

Data Model Example



Model Organization

not just data but the process

Object Model

Visual Modeling:

Process of graphically depicting the **system** to be developed.

Allows user to present the essential details of a complex problem and filter out non-essential details.

Provides a mechanism for viewing the entire system from different perspectives.

A View is a look at a certain part of a Model within a specified criteria.

The View can use various diagrams to represent the View.

The diagram is a specific application of the View:

Views:

Use Case:

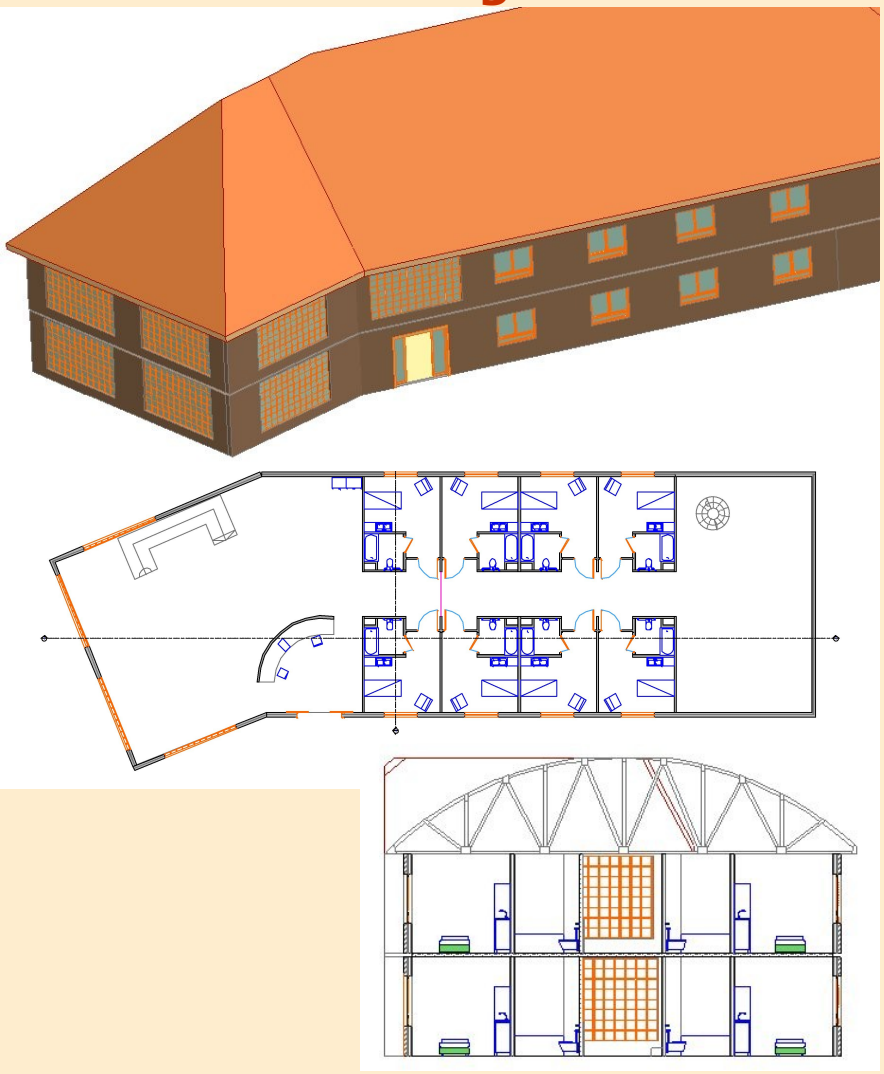
Logical:

Component:

Deployment:

Model Views

Visual Modeling:



Views of a Building model are:

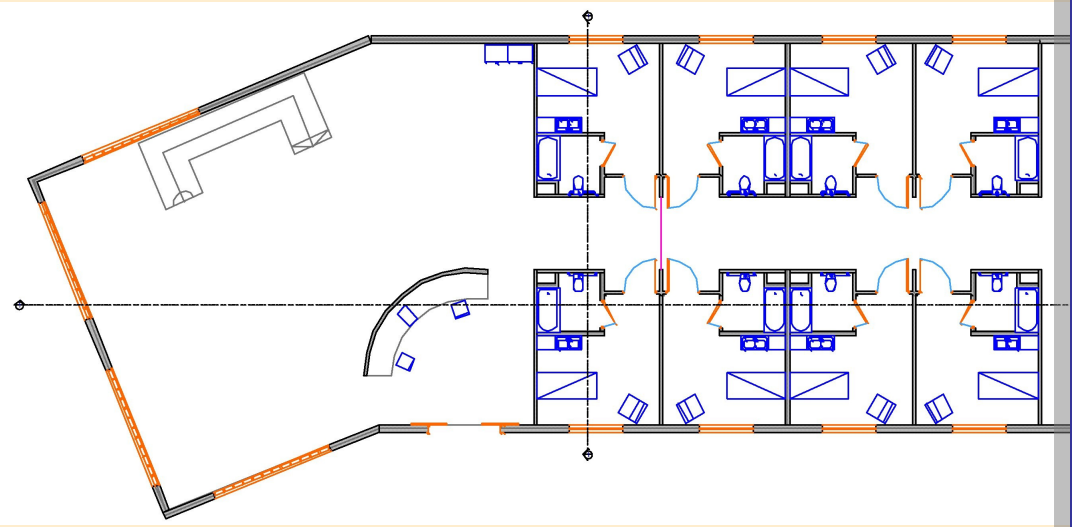
- **The floor plan**
- **Section**
- **Elevation**
- **Details**
- **Roof plan**
- **…**

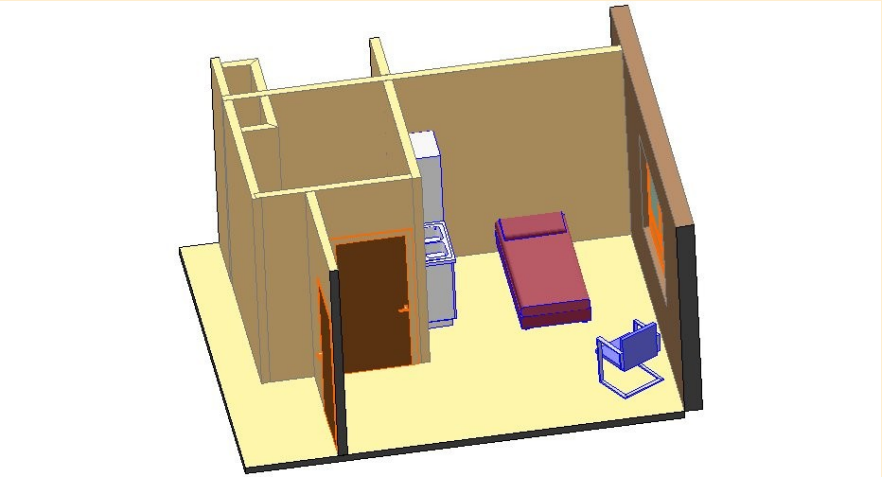
Each view allows the User to look at the model with a certain focus (the layout and types of walls on the fourth floor, the reflected ceiling plan)**.**

A model must have views to be designed and edited.

Model Views

Visual Modeling:





Views of a Building model allow the User to focus on areas such as the floor plan.

The floor plan shows the information essential to constructing the walls and fixed equipment.

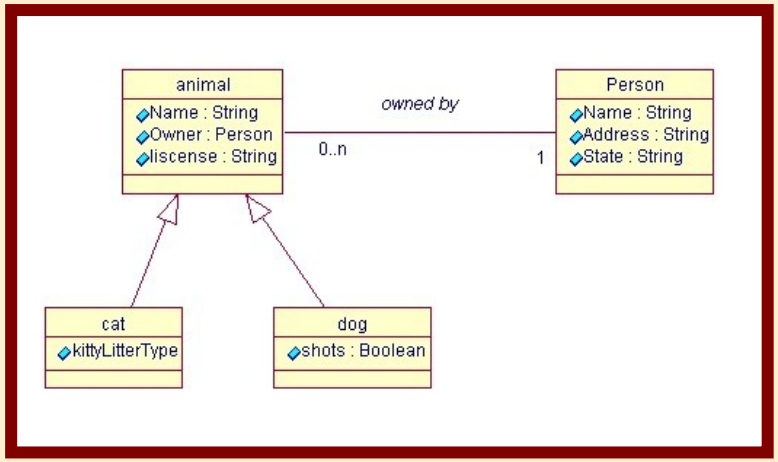
A User defined 3D Model view of a portion show how the objects fit together.

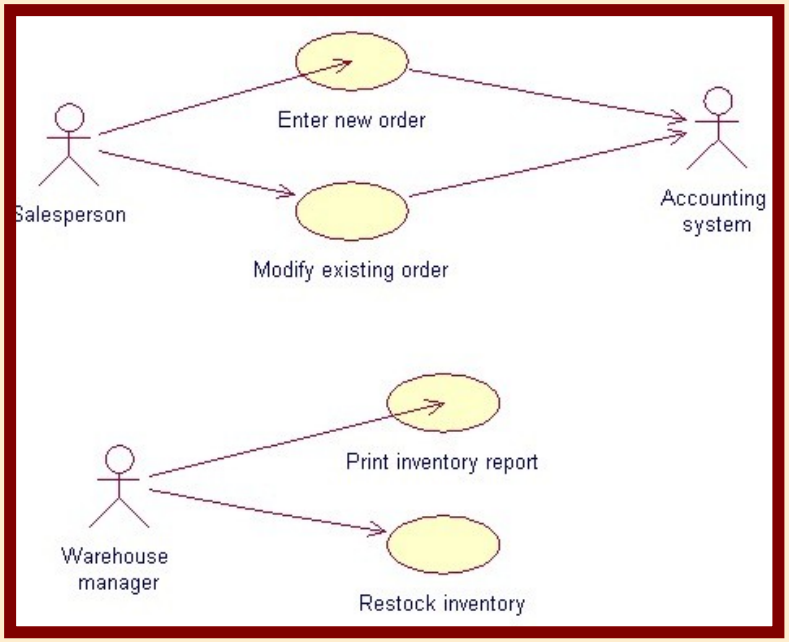
The Floor plan is considered a Use Case of the model

A consolidated model must be editable in all views.

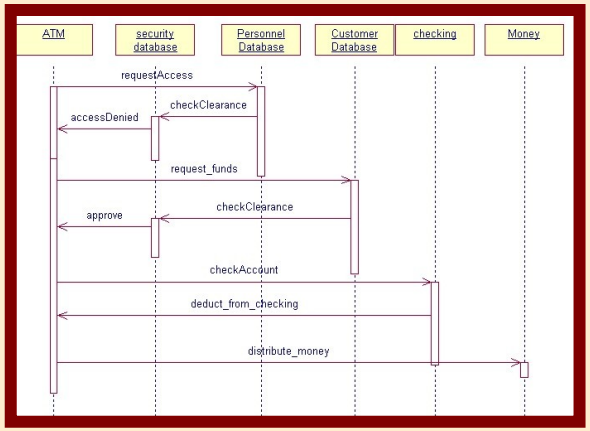
UML Model Design Approach

Class Diagram





Use Case Diagram



Sequence Diagram

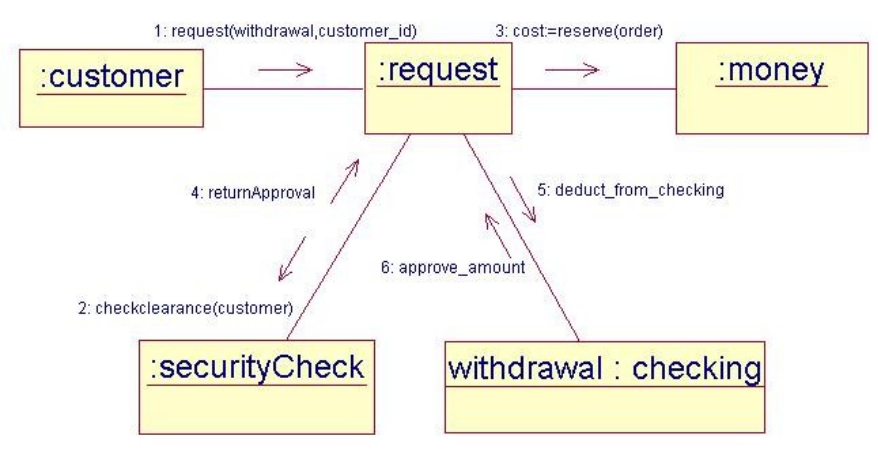
View Diagrams

Use Case: see how actors and use cases interact

Diagrams:

- Use-Case diagrams
- Sequence diagrams
- Collaboration diagrams
- Activity diagrams

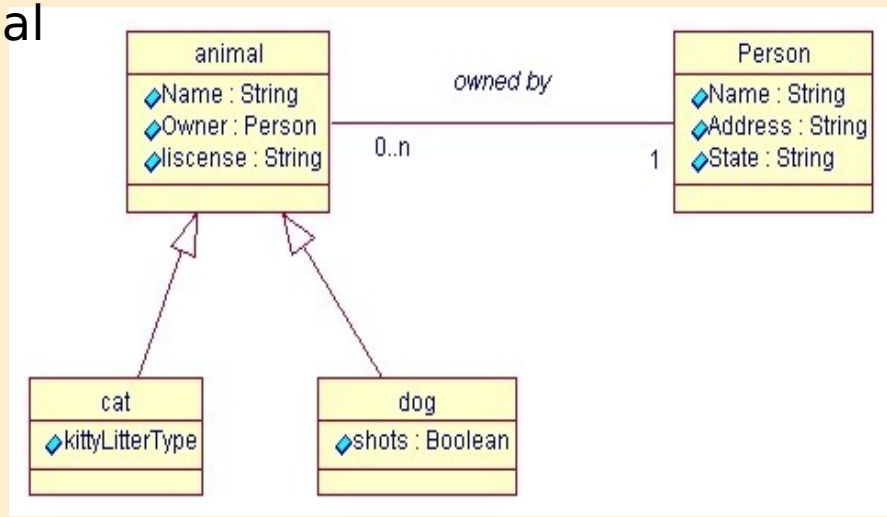
Visual Modeling:



Logical View: addresses functional requirements: what it takes to accomplish the Use Case. Looks at Classes and their relationships.

Diagrams:

- Class diagram
- Statechart diagram



View Diagrams

Visual Modeling:

Component View: addresses software organization of the system. Information about the software, the executable, and the library components for the system.

Diagrams:

Main (by default)

Additional diagrams can be added to this view throughout the analysis and design process.

Deployment View: Shows the mapping of the processes to the actual hardware. For distributed architecture environment with Servers and Applications at different locations.

Diagram

Deployment Diagram

Model Design Process

Identify the Problem/Task:

What needs to be accomplished?

Automated banking

Separate the Task into smaller subtasks

Transfer Money:

checking to savings

Savings to checking

Receive cash

Create Classes:

What things does it have to do? (Methods, behaviors)

What variables does it need (attributes, properties)

What interface does user need?

What information needs to be secure?

Create necessary classes

Behaviors:

What information needs to be displayed, changed, hidden?

What other classes need to be accessed?

Data Types:

Date

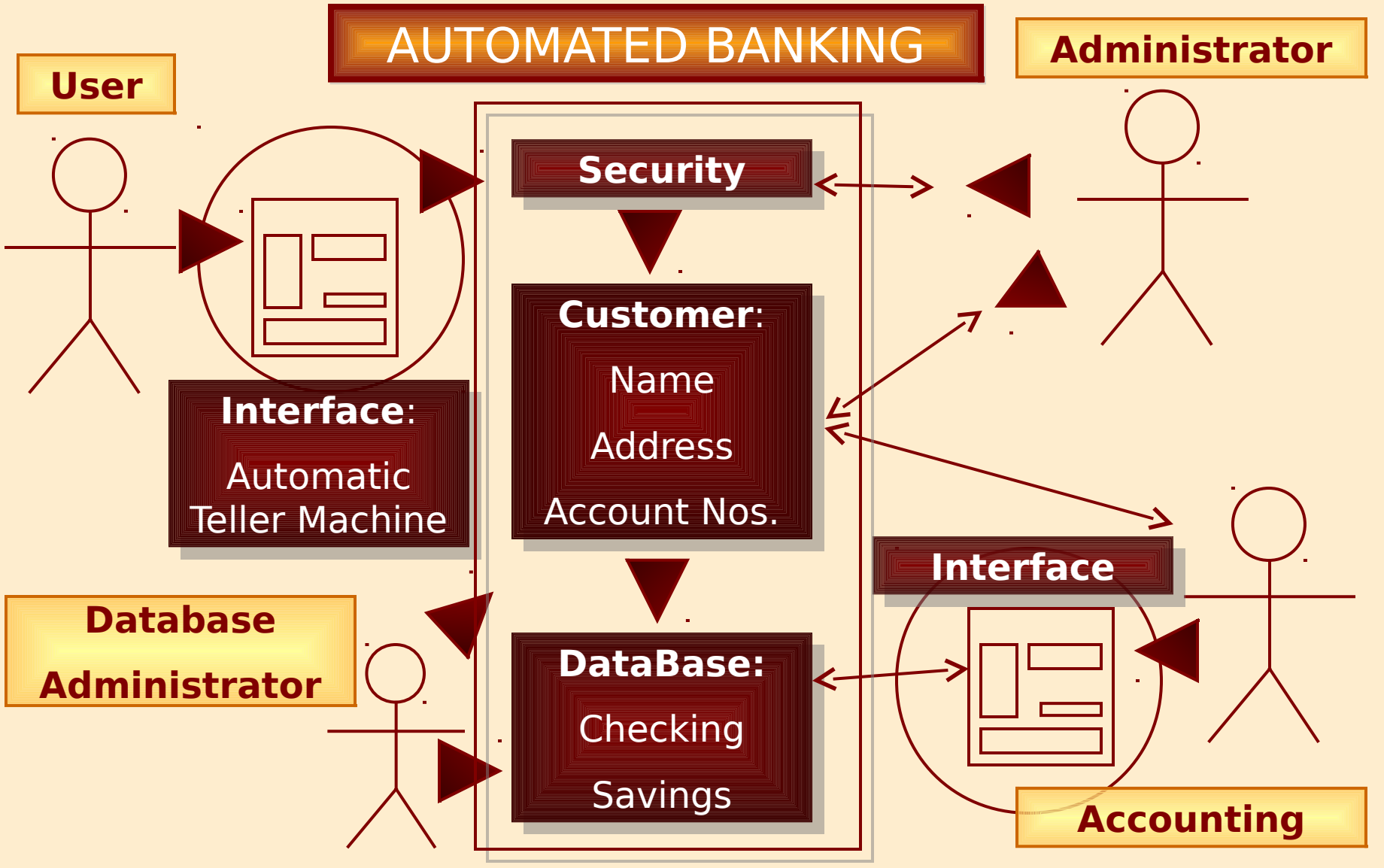
Currency $

Currency kopecs

Currency: #

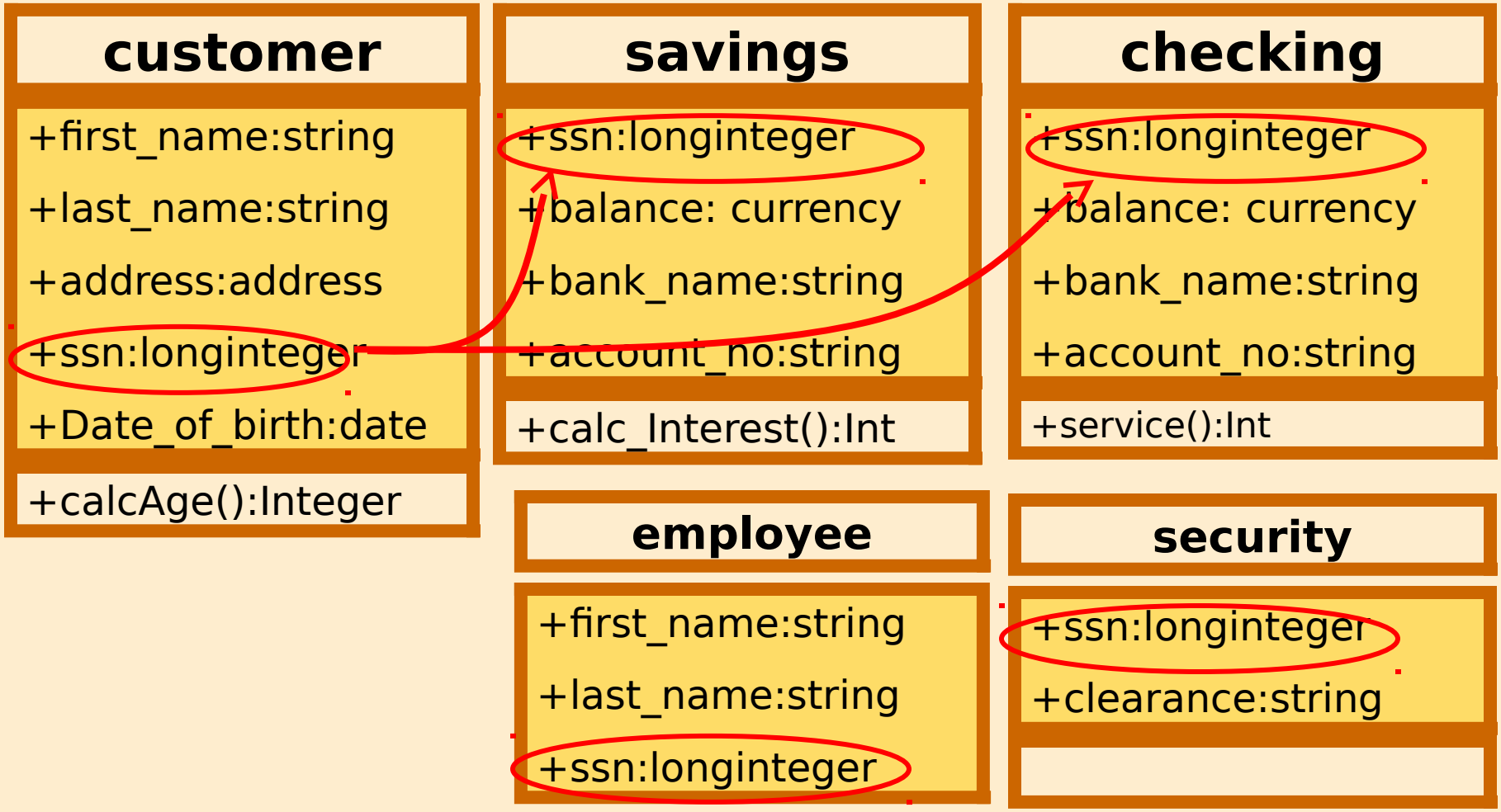
Create necessary behavior & data types

Model : Use Case



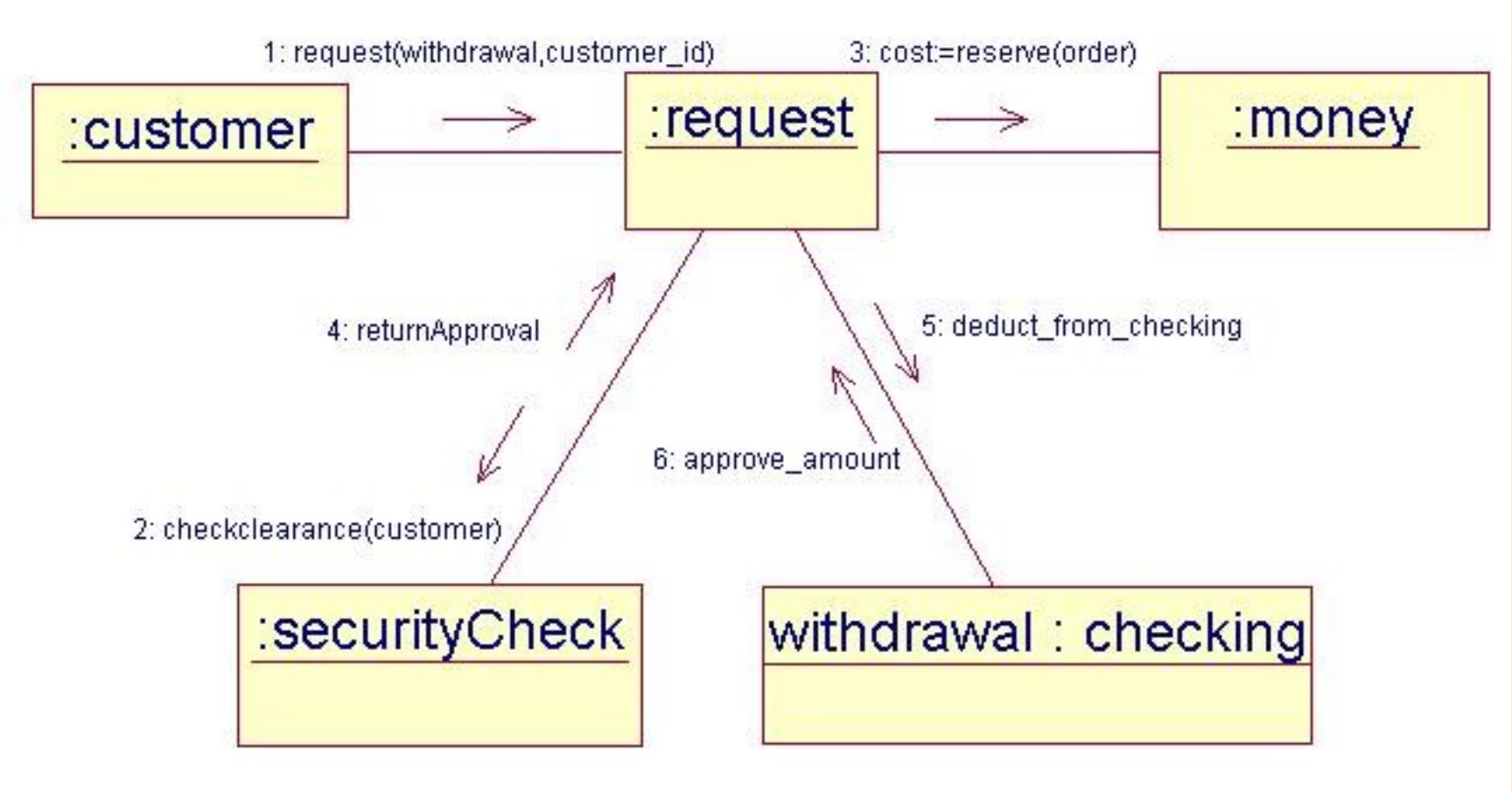
Model Class Information

Banking information classes



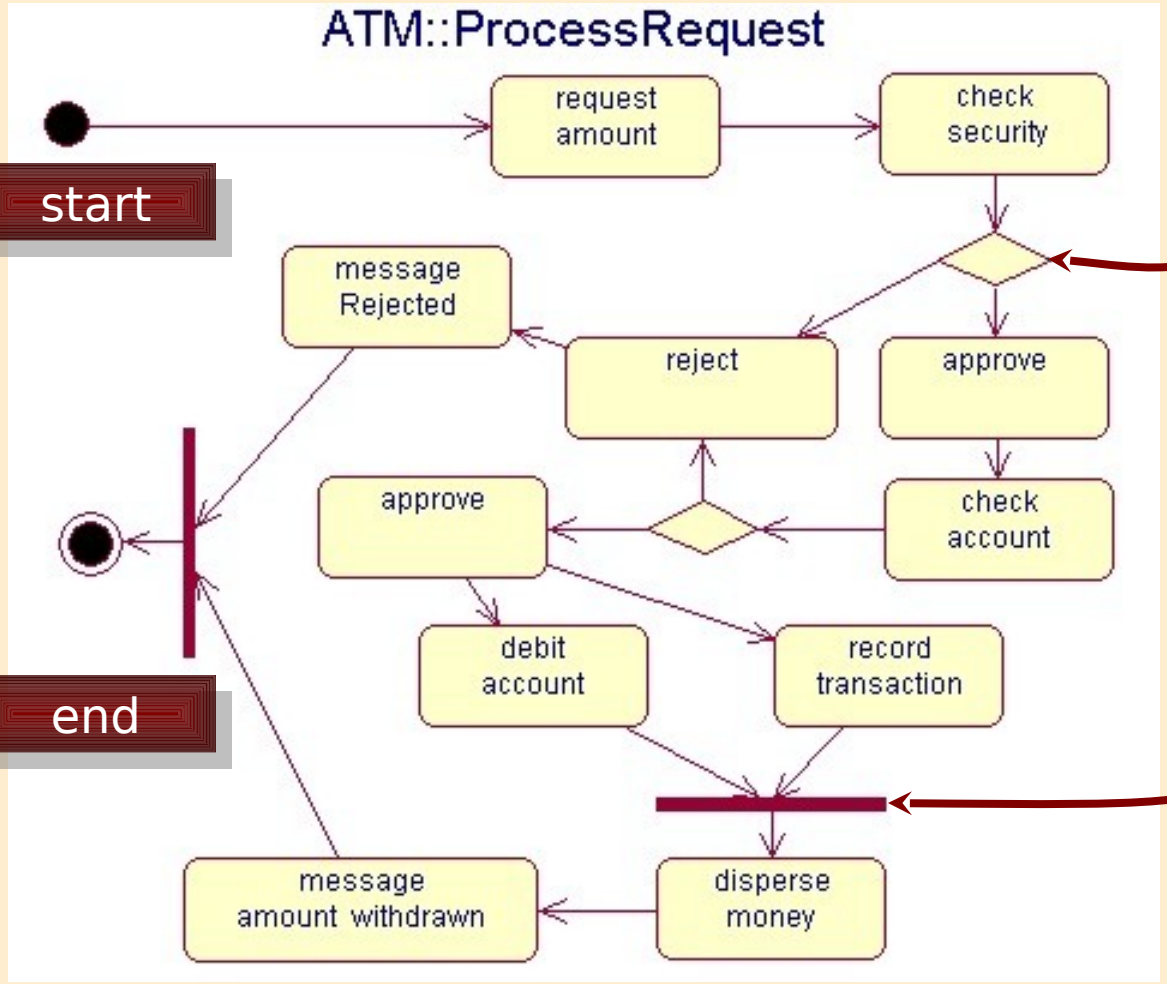
Model Design Process

Collaboration



Model Design Process

State/Activity Diagram



start

end

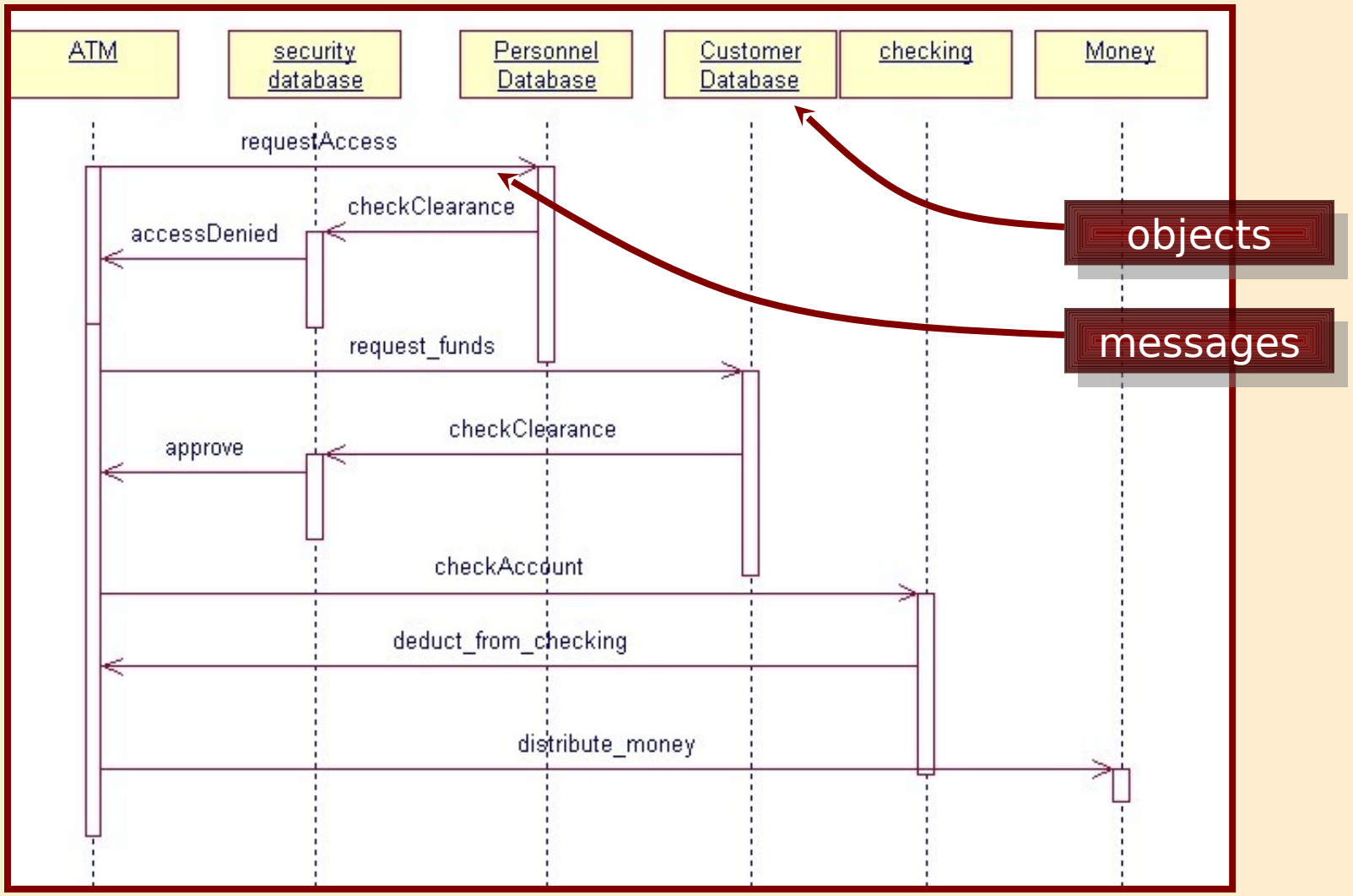
decision

Shows the sequence of messages sent in real time.

synchronization

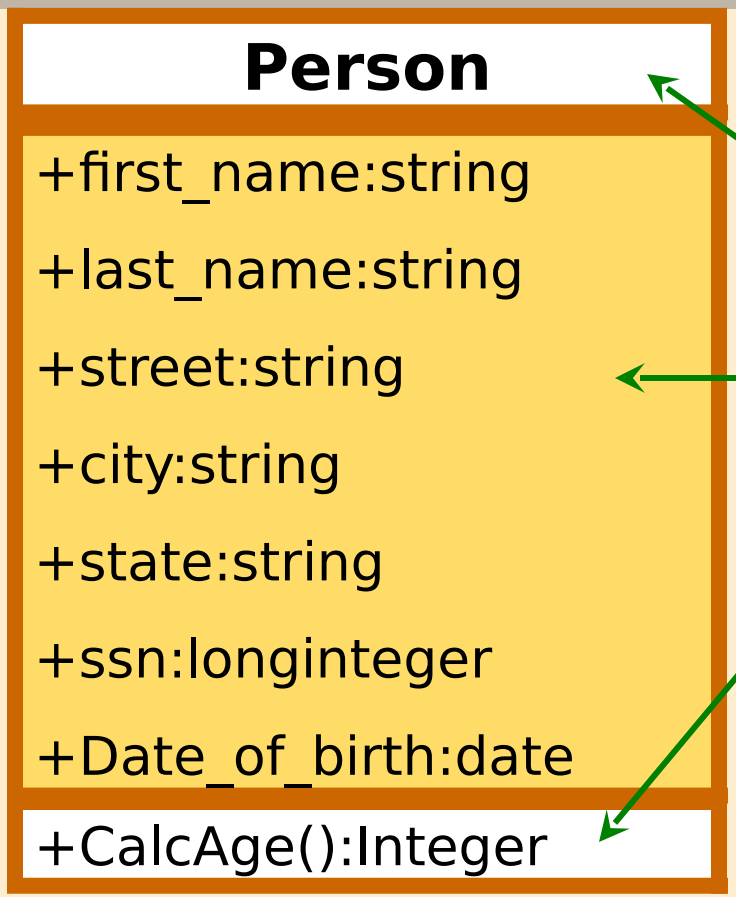
Sequence Diagram

Sequence Diagram



Explanation of Model Classes

UML : Class Structure



UML Class Diagram

Class Name

Attributes (Properties)

Behaviors (Methods)

The Age is determined by getting the current date and subtracting the Date of Birth

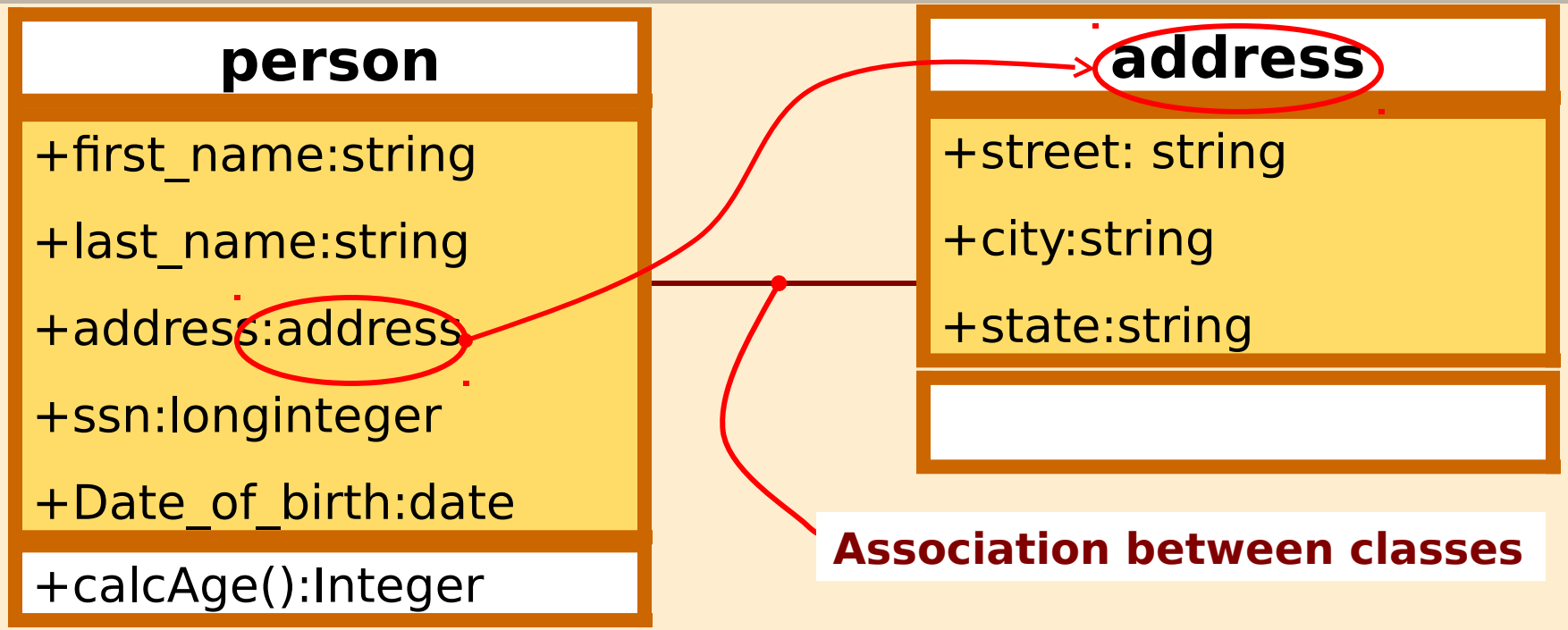
Database Table

An instance of a class

Person

first_name	last_name	street	city	state	ssn	Date_of_birth
Joe	Jones	South	Vicksburg	Ms	1010-010-010	12/12/1986
Sam	Sims	East	Bovina	Ms	1212-121-121	5/2/1964

UML CLASS Inheritance



Produces this information

Database Table

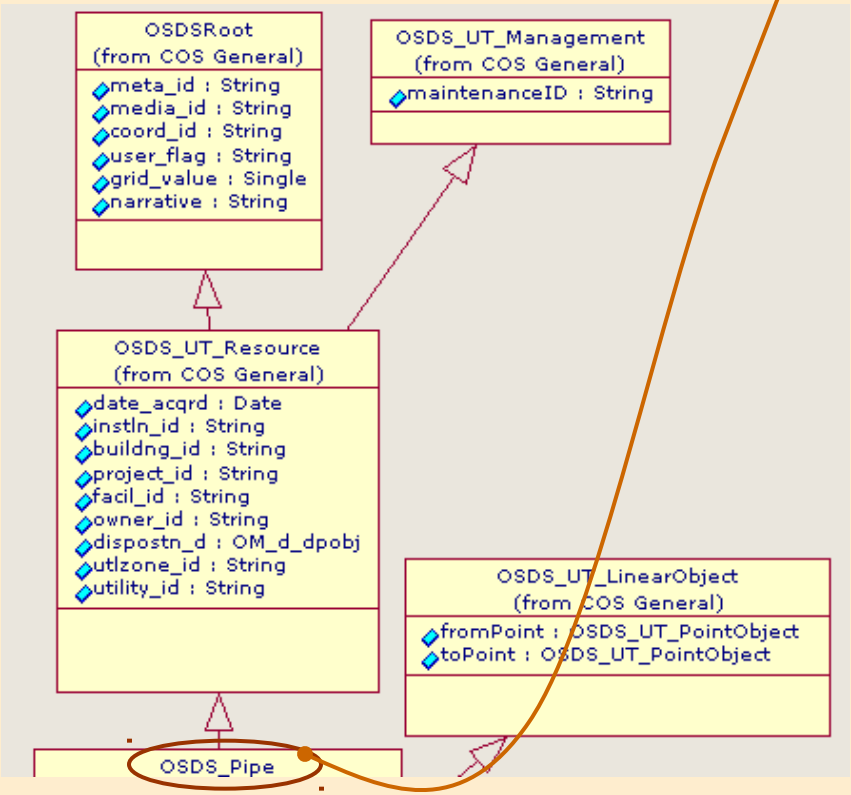
Person

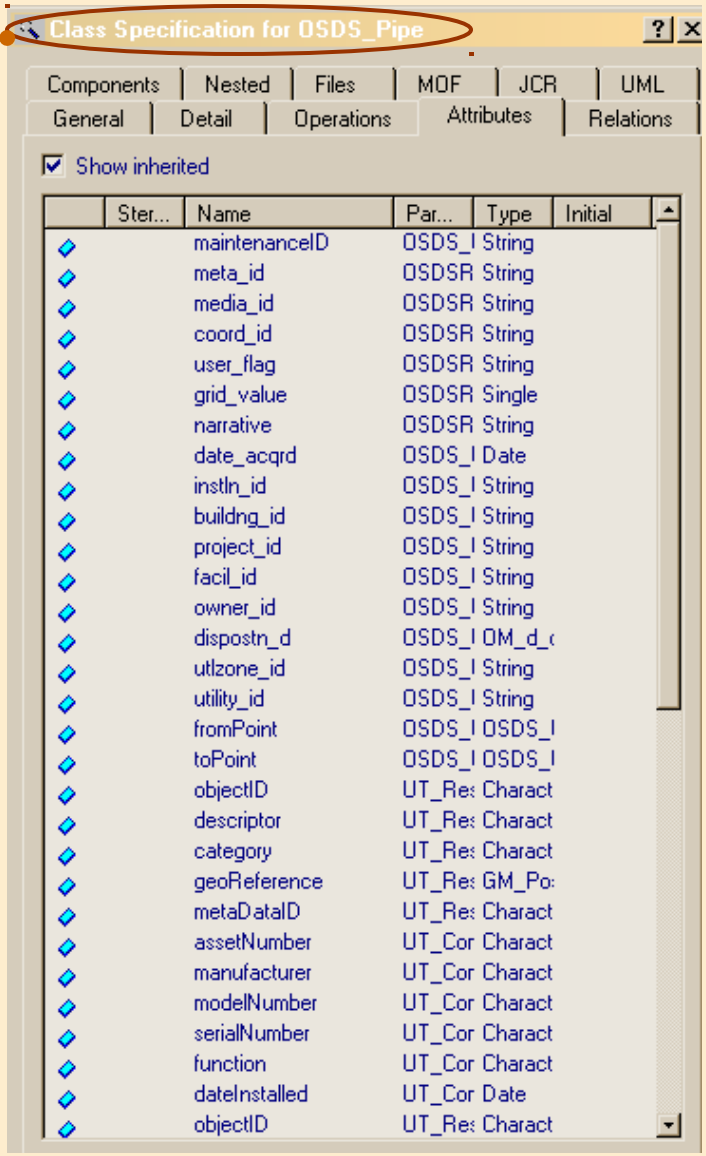
first_name	last_name	street	city	state	ssn	Date_of_birth
Joe	Jones	South	Vicksburg	Ms	1010-010-010	12/12/1986
Sam	Sims	East	Bovina	Ms	1212-121-121	5/2/1964

Class Inheritance

Will create a database table that contains all the information that the above classes have.

Object SDS Pipe contains all the attribute information from OSDS_UT_Resource, Management and Root





UML Class, XML Schema, Database

Person

+first_name:string

+last_name:string

+address:address

+ssn:longinteger

+Date_of_birth:date

+CalcAge():Integer

XML Schema

```
<Person>
        <first_name></first_name>
        <last_name> </last_name>
        <street> </street>
        <city> </city>
        <state> </state>
        <ssn> </ssn>
        <date_of_birth>
</date_of_birth>
</Person>
```

Database Table

Person

first_name	last_name	street	city	state	ssn	Date_of_birth
Joe	Jones	South	Vicksburg	Ms	1010-010-010	12/12/1986
Sam	Sims	East	Bovina	Ms	1212-121-121	5/2/1964

Class & Instances of class

class

The specification or schema for the OBJECT

pet
-isSleeping:boolean=true -isEating:boolean=false
eat() sleep()

The OBJECT Implementation

with specific data

Instances : Objects

PuddyTat:pet
-isSleeping:boolean=False -isEating:boolean=true
eat() sleep()

Fido:pet
-isSleeping:boolean=false -isEating:boolean=true
eat() sleep()

UML Nomenclature

Class Relationships

Association

relationship between classes

Generalization

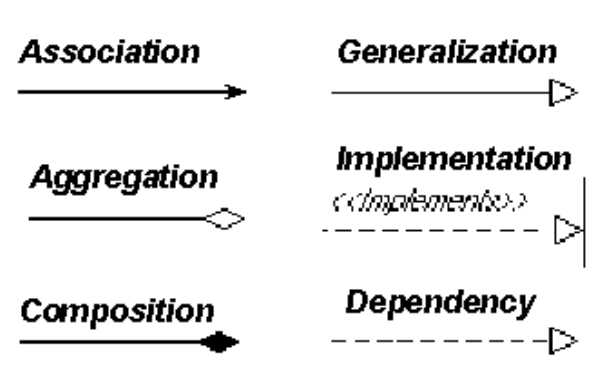
relationship between a more general class and a more specific class: ie SuperClass and Subclass

a “kind-of” relationship.

Composition

is a special type of aggregation that denotes a strong ownership between Class A, the whole, and Class B, its part.

Navigable:



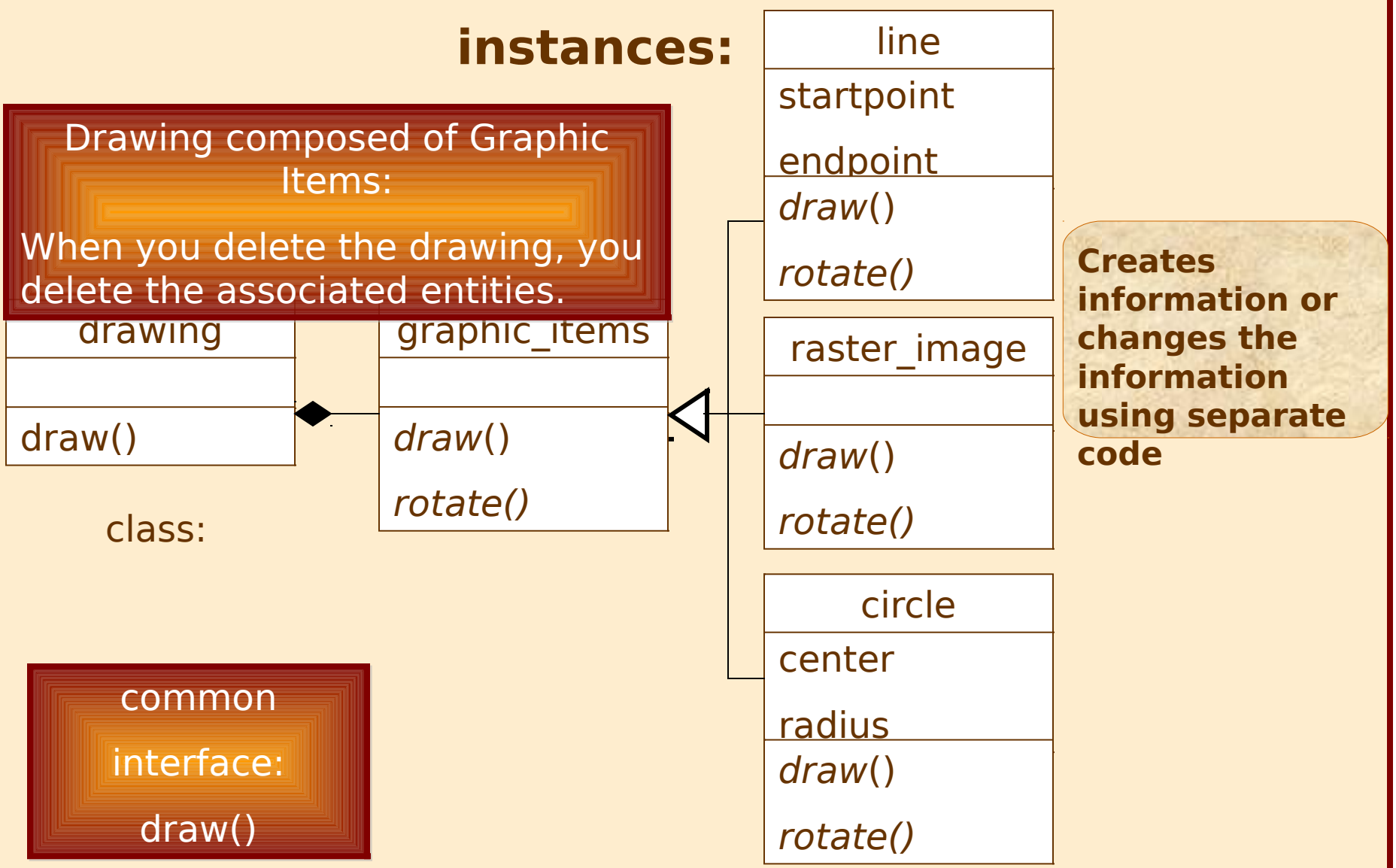
Implementation

the static physical implementation of a class: to point that the Object gets created.

Dependency

relationship in which a change in the independent element effects the dependent element.

Association



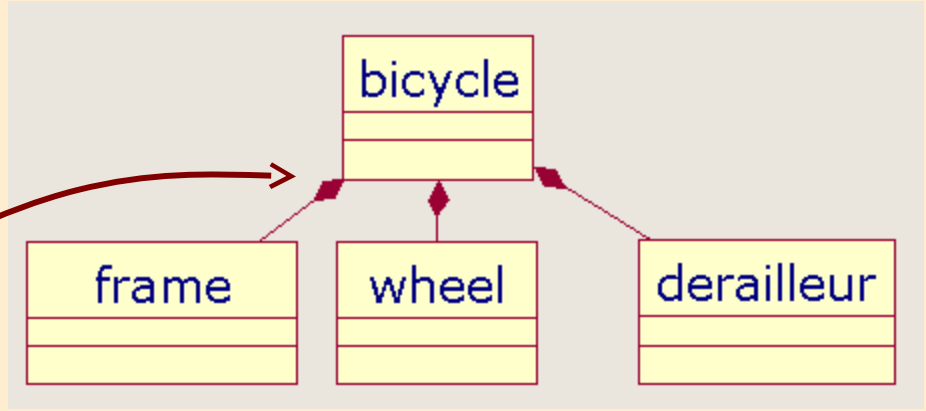
Aggregation

Aggregation:

Aggregation association that represents component hierarchy

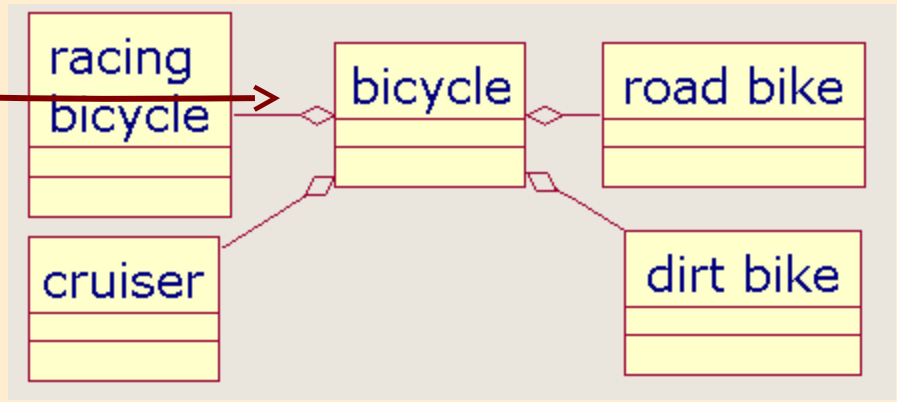
Complex (Composition)

is a special type of aggregation is composed of parts to make a whole.



Simple

The main class is a general abstract class, the subclasses form the main types of instances.



Stereotype/subclass

Class:

pet
-isSleeping:boolean=true -isEating:boolean=false
eat() sleep()

class extended

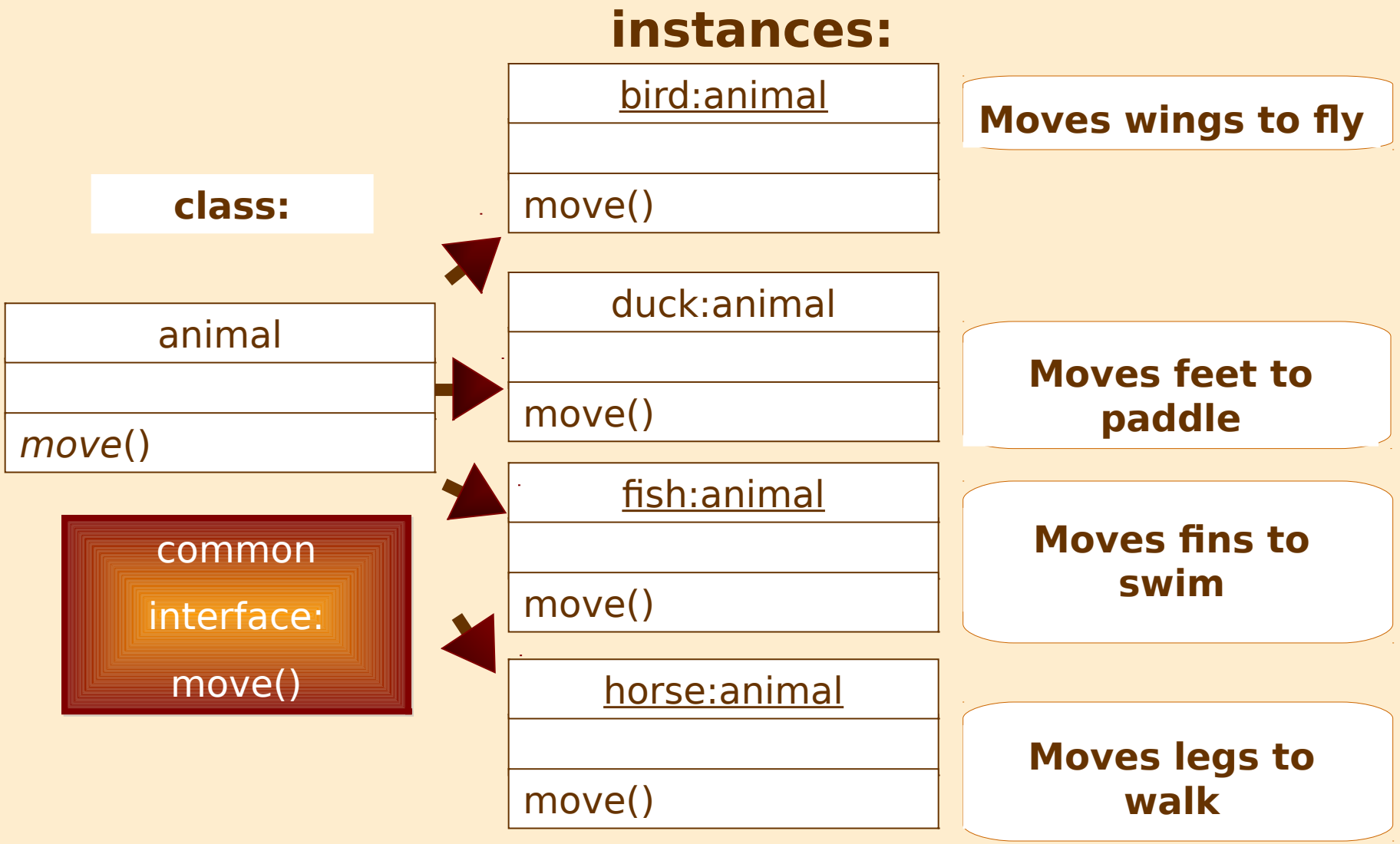
pet
-isSleeping:boolean=true -isEating:boolean=false +isBarking:boolean=false
eat() sleep() bark()

Instances : Objects

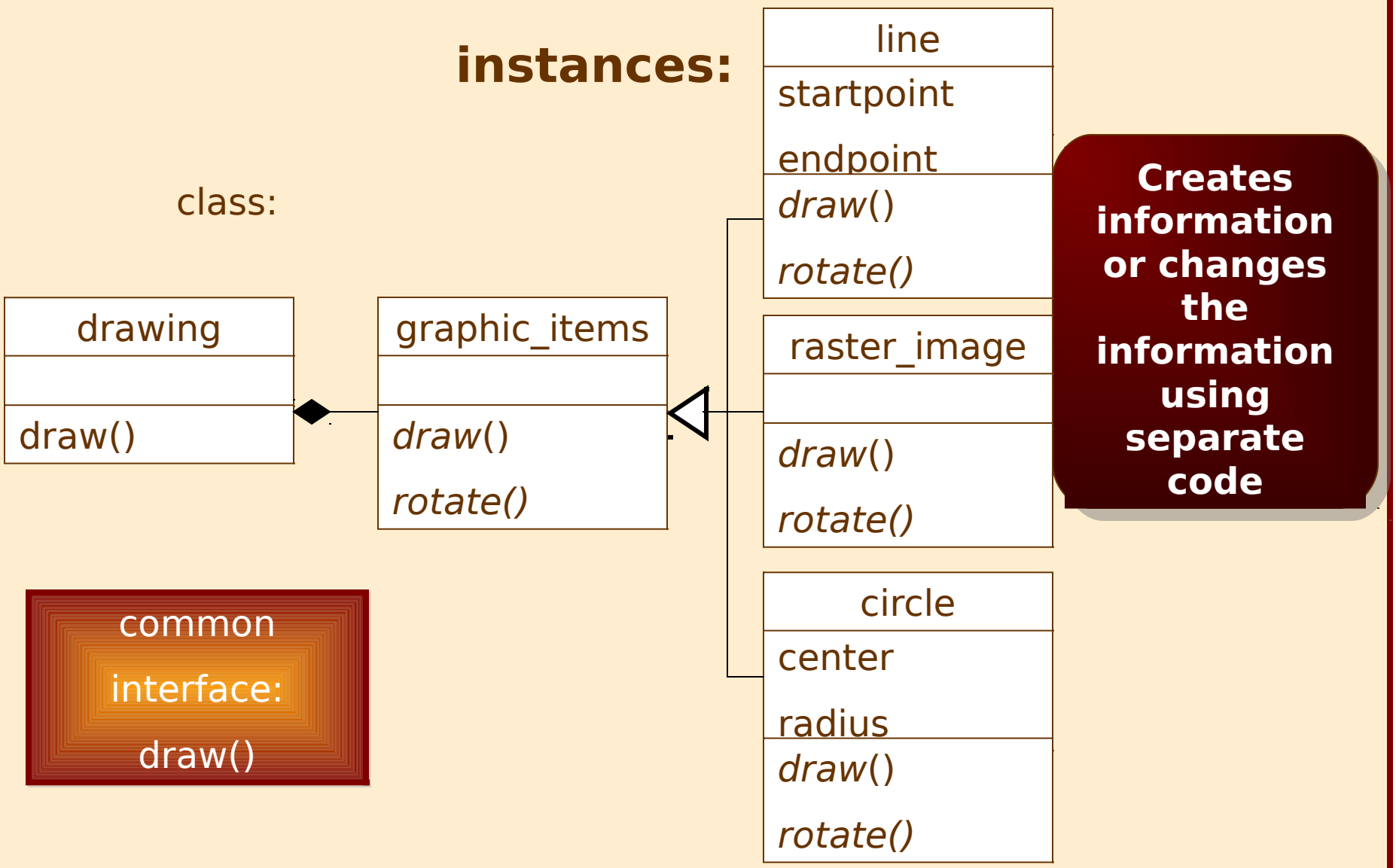
PuddyTat:pet
-isSleeping:boolean=False -isEating:boolean=true
eat() sleep()

Fido:pet
-isSleeping:boolean=false -isEating:boolean=true
eat() sleep()

Polymorphic



Polymorphic : Graphics



Navigation & Cardinality

navigability:

shows the direction for information flow:

- to make an ORDER, PRODUCTS are selected

cardinality:

shows quantity relationships:

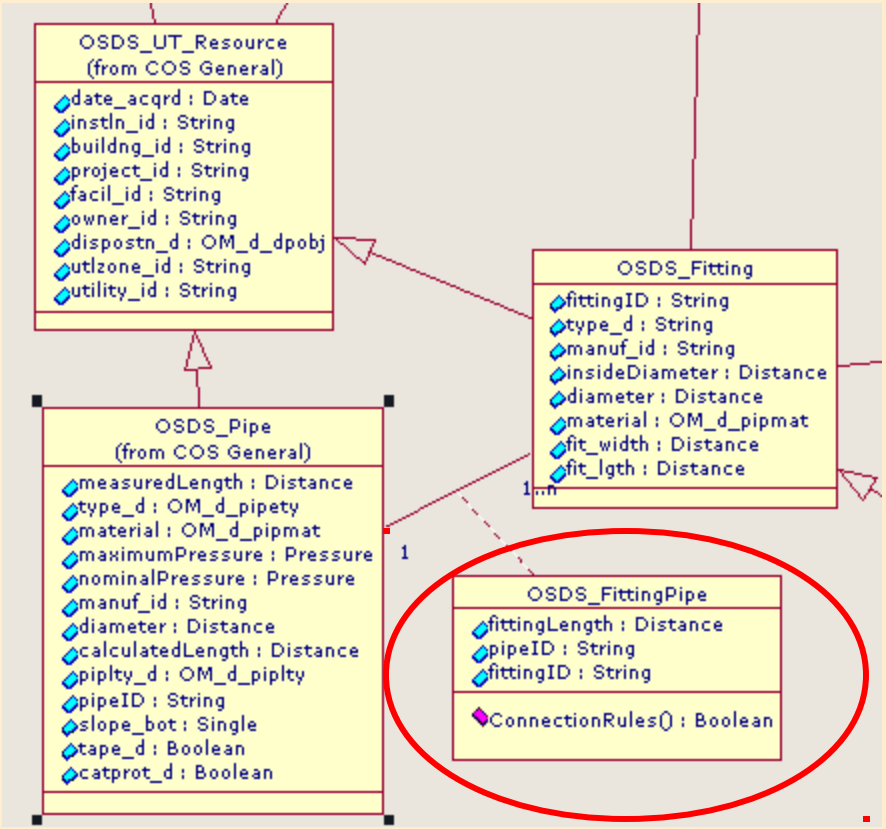
- an ORDER contains at least 1 or more PRODUCTS
- a PRODUCT may be related to 0 or more ORDERS

Association Class

An **Association Class** is a class that is created at the time of the Linking or associating of two classes.

(example : when a pipe is connected to a fitting, a new class is created that can contain information about the connection that does not exist separately for either class).

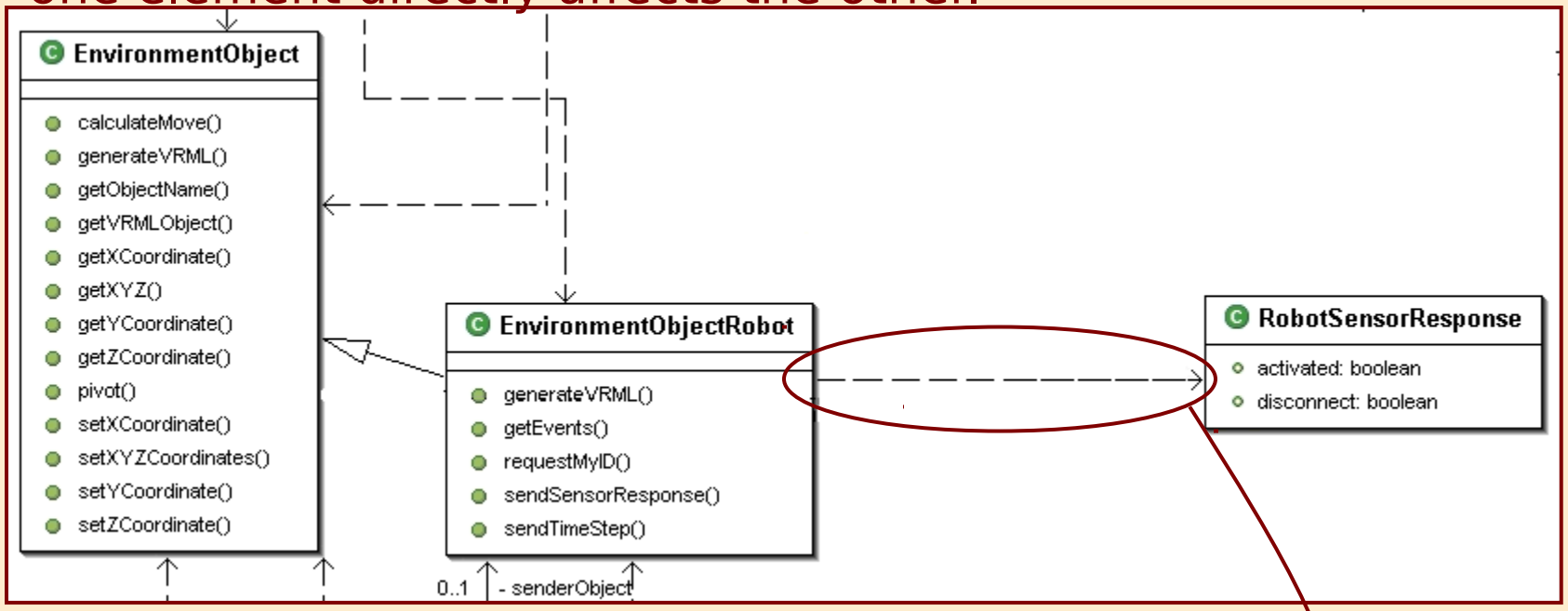
The IFC classes use this very frequently.



Dependency

Dependency:

relationship between 2 elements where a change in one element directly affects the other.

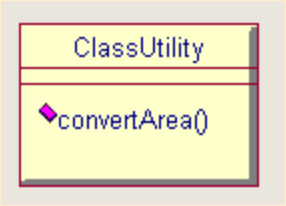


The Robot Sensor Response Object is dependent upon the ROBOT: If the ROBOT is eliminated, the Response Object is eliminated.

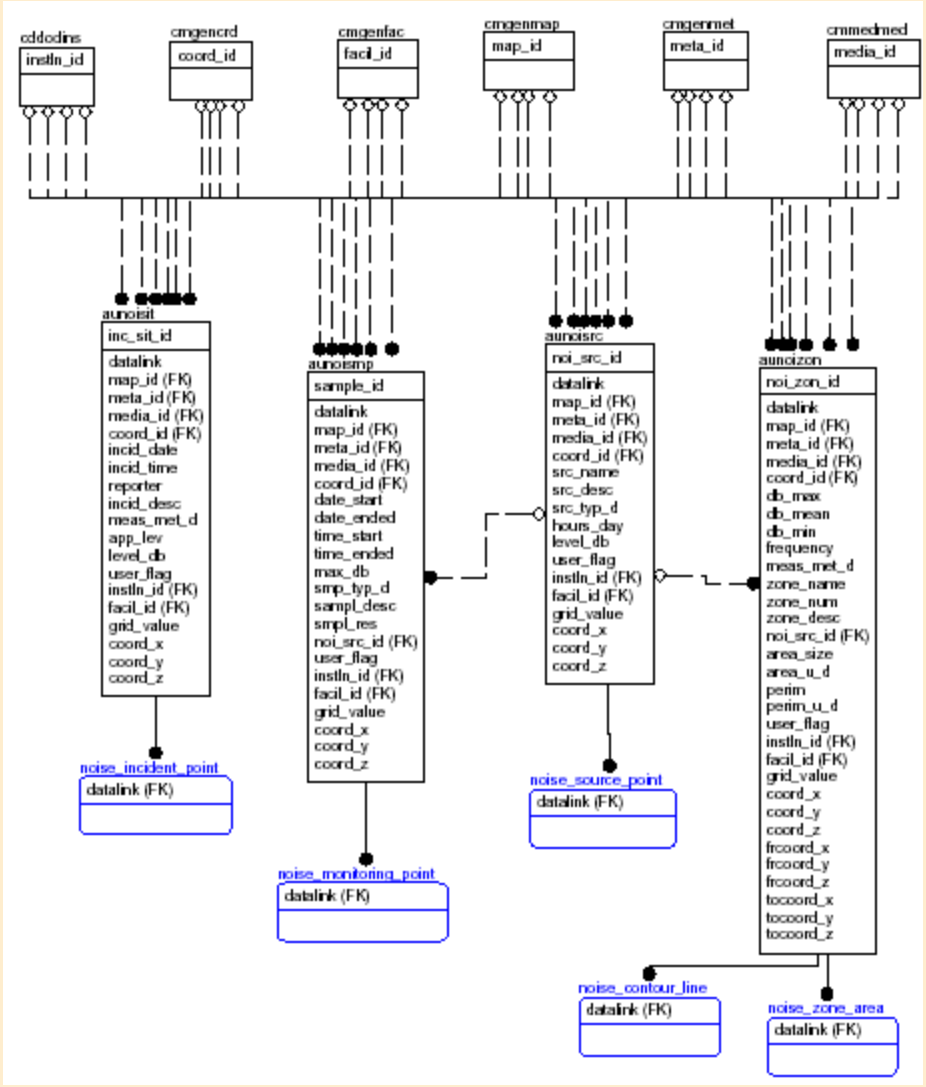
Class Utility

A collection of standard functions used throughout the system:

(conversion routines:acres to square feet, square meters, ...)



IDEF Data Model



Object-Relational Databases SQL 1999

```
create type Employee
    (person-name varchar(30),
     street varchar(15),
     city varchar(15))
create type Company
    (company-name varchar(15),
    (city varchar(15))
create table employee of
Employee
create table company of
Company
```

```
create type Works
    (person ref(Employee) scope
     employee,comp ref(Company)
     scope company,
     salary int)
create table works of Works
create type Manages
     (person ref(Employee) scope
      employee,(manager
ref(Employee)
      scope employee)
create table manages of Manages
```